

GLI ITALIANI AVANZANO NELLA ZONA MONTUOSA AD ORIENTE DI GORIZIA

Il Maresciallo Von Mackensen E' Sconfitto dai Russo-Rumeni nella Grande Battaglia della Dobruja

I SERBI VERSO MONASTIR

ROMA, 22 Settembre. Le truppe italiane operanti nella zona ad est di Gorizia hanno occupato una nuova posizione cacciano gli austriaci che la difendevano, e quella operanti più a sud, sul Carso, hanno respinto vari attacchi tentati dalle forze austriache.

Nell'aspra zona montuosa compresa tra le valli di Vanzan, del Sisonco e del L'Assio, noi abbiamo cominciato ostentatamente la nostra offensiva nonostante le forti nevicate. Nel pomeriggio di martedì un tentativo del nemico di attaccare le nostre posizioni di Monte Col Brion fallì completamente grazie al vigoroso fuoco delle nostre batterie e della nostra artiglieria.

Lungo la frontiera delle Alpi Giulie, ad est dell'Immo, l'attività dell'artiglieria è stata limitata a causa delle forti nevicate che si sono avute per due giorni di seguito, senza interruzione. Sulle Alture ad est di Gorizia le nostre truppe attaccarono ed occuparono una nuova posizione nella vicinanza di San Caterina.

Sull'altopiano del Carso repulli nemici tentarono di attaccare di sorpresa la quota 200 a sud di Villanova, ma furono prontamente respinti con perdite considerevoli.

La grande battaglia impegnata nella Dobruja, da parte delle forze austriache, tedesche del maresciallo von Mackensen e 16 forze russo-rumene è stata vinta da queste ultime. Il Ministero della Guerra rumena pubblica a ieri sera il seguente comunicato ufficiale:

La battaglia della Dobruja, iniziata il 15 corrente, terminò mercoledì, 20, con la sconfitta dell'esercito nemico composto di bulgari, turchi e tedeschi, che al ritiro verso sud incendiando i villaggi nella via ritirata.

Anche sulle altre fronti balcaniche la lotta volge a favore degli alleati. Nella Transilvania sud-occidentale la controffensiva austriaca è stata arrestata e sta per essere ripulita. In Galizia, rumena, nella Macedonia gli alleati continuano a fare lenta ma forte pressione sulle linee nemiche. Davanti a Monastir, obiettivo delle forze serbe, si prepara una grande battaglia. Bulgari e tedeschi stanno trincerandosi davanti alla città nella speranza di poterla difendere contro le masse serbe.

La sconfitta di Mackensen è considerata come di grande importanza non soltanto per l'effetto morale ma anche perché essa prepara la via per l'invasione russo-rumena della Gallizia. Sofia infatti ammette che il nemico mantiene le sue forti posizioni.

La situazione in Grecia intanto va facendosi sempre più grave. Gli alleati non hanno voluto aver nulla a che fare con il nuovo ministro presieduto da Kaleropoulos, nonostante che questi abbia dichiarato che intende di seguire una politica della più benevola neutralità verso gli alleati. Il fatto è che la rivoluzione è scoppiata nel Plozia di Creta che di rivolte è mnestra. Sottile da Salomone disse che l'isola è stata istituita un governo rivoluzionario provvisorio che ha deposto le autorità greche ed ha ripudiato re Costantino. Ma la rivolta si estende anche ad altre regioni della Grecia, e ad Atene stessa si teme tanto che il palazzo reale è protetto da tre linee di trincee e difeso da fidate truppe. La rivolta covra specialmente nella Macedonia greca.

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ALLIED ARMY SCORE ON FIVE EAST FRONTS

Continued from Page One

(20th), with the defeat of the enemy, composed of German, Bulgarian and Turkish troops, who returned southward, burning villages in their retreat.

The defeat of Mackensen is considered of paramount importance. For one thing, there is the moral effect that comes with a victory over the field marshal who led the drive through Serbia. And for a second, the Rumanian-Russian success prepares the way for the drive into Bulgaria from the north. That thrust depends on the strength of the Russian forces and the numbers Mackensen can manage to withstand it.

Compared with the Kaiser's characterization of the Dobruja fighting as a decisive victory for Mackensen, Sofia's admission that the enemy has maintained his strongly fortified position must come as a damper to German expectations.

BULGARS CONSOLIDATE POSITIONS IN DOBRUDJA BEFORE ALLIES' ATTACK

SOBIA, Sept. 22.—Further evidence that the Russo-Rumanian forces are pounding back the Teutonic allies in the fierce fighting in the Dobruja was given today when the Bulgarian War Office admitted that the Bulgars had consolidated their positions in that district.

German aeroplanes bombed the railway at Cernavoda, causing damage. A bombardment of the heights north and east of Peruvia by a Russian squadron was unsuccessful.

The official text follows: Macedonia—Situation on Vardar and Struma fronts unchanged.

Rumania—In the Dobruja we consolidated our positions. German aeroplanes bombed the railway at Cernavoda, causing some damage. A Russian squadron unsuccessfully bombarded the heights north and east of Peruvia.

RUSSO-RUMANIANS ATTACK DOBRUDJA LINE WITH GREAT VIGOR; BERLIN REPORTS

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Russian troops are attacking the German-Bulgarian line in the Dobruja with great vigor. It was officially announced this afternoon. Hevere fighting is going on along the whole battle front.

Southwest of Ruzica a German encircling attack against the Rumanian flank and rear drove the enemy back in disorderly flight.

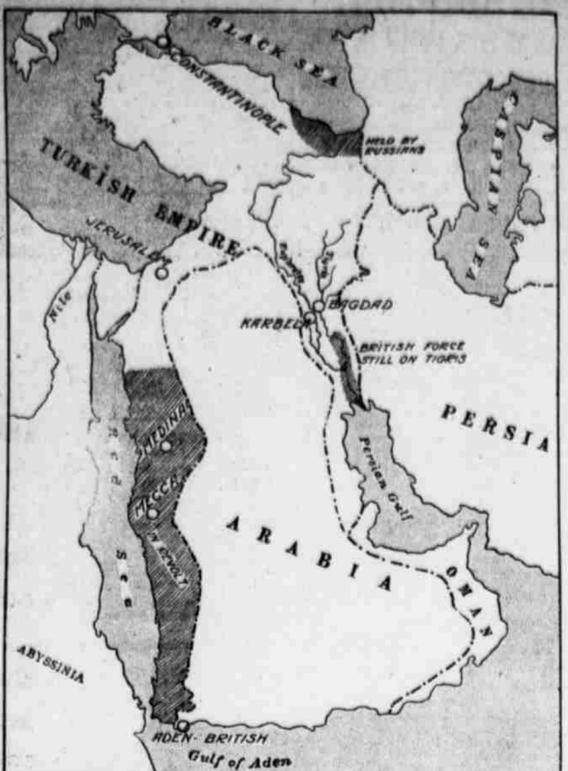
At the western front only sporadic fights

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TURKEY IN HARD STRAITS



The Turkish empire in Asia is under assault by two foreign enemies—Russia in northern Armenia and Great Britain on the Tigris. But hardly less threatening are the internal revolts in the Arabian peninsula and at the sacred shrine of Karbela, near Bagdad. Both are led by Mohammedans. On the shores of the Red Sea the Arabian Grand Sherief controls both Mecca, where Mohammed was born, and Medina, where he died. The Arabs have merely endured Turkish rule, and since Turkey has allied itself with Germany, they are fired with a dream of a restored Arabian empire. Some observers see in these signs the eventual break-up of the entire Turkish empire

and artillery duels have occurred on the Somme and Verdun sectors. The official statement follows: Western theater—Apart from artillery and hand engagements in the Somme and Meuse regions there is nothing to report.

Eastern front—Army of Prince Leopold—west of Lutsk Russian attacks failed. Near Korytnia the enemy is still occupying portions of our positions. As a result of the fighting on Wednesday we took 750 prisoners and several machine guns.

Between the Sereth and Stripa, north of Zborov, enemy attacks failed. Army of Archduke Carl—lively infantry fire at Naryjovka. Infantry activity in Carpathians. Some success against our positions. Efforts of the Russians to advance on Bahaludova were unsuccessful. Attacks in the Tataria sectors north of Dorna Vatra beaten off. Nothing to report Siebenbrunn sector.

Army of Field Marshal von Mackensen—Rumanians attacked in the Dobruja sector southwest of Toprosari as a means of encircling the counter-attack by German-Bulgarian-Turkish troops against the enemy's rear attack. The Rumanians were driven back in disorder. On the Macedonia front fighting has been renewed east of Vardar.

RUSSIANS AGAIN IN BATTLE FOR STRONGHOLD OF KOVEL; TURKS DEFEND RIGA FRONT

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The battle for Kovel has taken on new fury. Along a twelve-mile front the Russians are advancing in heavy formation, while the Germans, in turn, are counter-attacking repeatedly, striving to break down the Czar's offensive. With the battle still raging, little progress has been made by either army.

The Russian Guard, the flower of the Czar's troops, is taking part in this attack, which aims to flank the Austrian positions.

While Falkenhayn was urging a move

at Kovel and so force its surrender. Apparently the Russian generale have massed large numbers of troops for this new assault. They are suffering huge losses without success, Vienna asserts.

Meanwhile, in Galicia, the Halicz battle continues on the same scale, with the tide turning slowly in favor of the Russians, although the advantage fluctuates. The Czar's commanders, unable to force their way through to Halicz, evidently have shifted the attack to Volhynia in an attempt to weaken the German line in Galicia by forcing a transfer of troops.

In the Carpathians snow is hampering the operations, but the Russians have attacked again at the Panther Pass, near the Rumanian border, and won some success, carrying a series of heights. Vienna admits a retirement from a salient in this sector, where the Russian purpose is to establish a junction with the Rumanians.

The Reuter correspondent at Petrograd sends an interesting report that Turkish troops have appeared on the Riga front. This has given new force to the speculation that von Hindenburg may purpose a drive for Petrograd and is massing troops for the effort.

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against Verdun von Hindenburg counseled a heavy offensive on the east front. Von Hindenburg, in chief command, can carry out that plan now. Recently great German headquarters were reported their present shifted from the west to the east front. But military observers here are skeptical of any such intent on von Hindenburg's part. With winter closing in, operations along the Dvina will soon become impossible. Moreover, the Russian thrusts for Kovet and Lemberg require every available reserve.

SERBS CONTINUE PURSUIT OF BULGARS IN MACEDONIA. PARIS WAR OFFICE SAYS

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Giving the retreating Bulgarians no time to re-form their lines, the Serbian forces in Macedonia are continuing their pursuit of the foe and have reached the outskirts of Vrbani, the French War Office announced today. Vrbani is north of Florina.

Eulogistic attacks on the Zbrozko and Florina were repulsed. French troops cleared the entire region northwest of Florina of the Bulgarians and progressed after heavy fighting to the heights dominating the Florina-Popli road. The official communiqué follows:

On the Struma front, in the region of Lake Doiran, there has been the usual artillery conflict.

Between the Vardar and the Heberna (Cerna), a violent Bulgarian attack at Zbrozko suffered a sanguinary check.

In the region of the Brodia Serbian troops, pursuing their advance, have arrived as far as the outskirts of Vrbani. One hundred prisoners were taken.

North of Florina an attack by the enemy was broken by French infantry fire. Our troops have occupied all the terrain northwest of Armenko and their progress continues. Stubborn conflicts have been going on in the heights dominating the Florina-Popli road.

Fog has hindered operations along the whole front.

NO REICHTAG ELECTION DURING COURSE OF WAR. BERLIN PAPERS REPORT

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—No Reichstag elections will be held in Germany during the war and the present grouping of political parties, therefore, will remain unchanged, influential Berlin newspapers asserted today.

The Vossische Zeitung said that the Bundesrat had voted to prolong the present Reichstag for at least a year on the ground that an election during the war is out of the question.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg presided at a special meeting of the Prussian Ministry and party leaders yesterday and within the next few days will have conferences with Foreign Secretary von Jagow and other Government heads. It is likely that the Chancellor will make an address at the opening of the Reichstag session next Thursday, outlining the military and political situation.

BRITISH WIN MILE OF NEW TRENCHES BETWEEN FLERS AND MARTINPUICH, LONDON SAYS

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the night, as well as south of Arras. Prisoners were taken and casualties inflicted.

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Everywhere else the night was calm.

KURD DETACHMENTS ROUTED BY RUSSIANS IN CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS SOUTH OF MUSH

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A surprise attack undertaken by the Russians in Turkish Armenia resulted in failure, says the Turkish official announcement, which adds:

On the Fetahli front (on the Tigris, in Mesopotamia) the enemy bombarded our positions again yesterday with heavy artillery, inflicting no damage.

The statement follows: Our gunboats on Lake Garda were shelled ineffectively by the enemy. In

the direction of Hill 122 and drove the Germans still further back toward the La Sars-Guedecourt highway, their strong line of defense before Bapaume. The British line is now approximately directly north of Flers and Martinpuich, General Haig reported.

South of Arras British detachments entered German trenches, and north of Neuville St. Vaast other detachments exploded a mine and occupied the crater.

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CAPTAIN OSWALD BOELKE German aviator who has brought down two more Entente machines, making his total twenty-eight.

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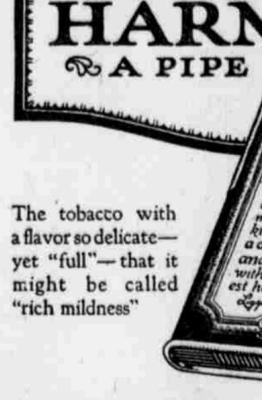
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ITALIANS TAKE NEW POSITION EAST OF GORIZIA; BEAT BACK FOE'S ATTACKS ON THE CARSO

ROME, Sept. 22.—Italian troops have occupied a new position east of Gorizia, on the Isonzo front, and repulsed an Austrian attack in the Carso sector, says the statement issued here last night by the War Office. The Italian offensive in the mountain region northeast of Trent continues.

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the rough mountain region between the Vardar and the Struma valleys our offensive has been continued obstinately, notwithstanding heavy snowfalls. On Tuesday afternoon an attempt by the enemy to attack on the northern slopes of Monte Col Brion failed.

Along the Julian Alps, east of the Isonzo front, artillery activity was limited by the heavy rain which fell throughout two days. In the hills east of Gorizia our troops attacked and occupied a new position near Santa Caterina. On the Carso detachments of the enemy attempted to surprise Hill 200, to the south of Villanova, but were promptly driven off with losses.

CONSCRIPT EIGHT FEET TALL

British Military Authorities Puzzled by Height of Giant

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The military authorities in Witshire find themselves faced with a problem in the person of a young conscript innkeeper, eight feet two and one-half inches in height and still growing. He is